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From the Western Monthly Magazine.
SIR WM. DEANE, OR THE MAGIC OF WEALTH.
BY JOHN KESTER, OF BUFFALO, ILLINOIS.

In the 'Boston Spectator,' of June 7th, 1810 appeared the following editorial paragraph: 'A FREAK OF FORTUNE.' The blind goddess has been famous, in all ages, for the singular and unexpected manner in which she frequently bestows her favors; but never has it fallen to our lot to record an instance of her versatile and extraordinary agency as the following: Letters were received in town by the Brig Laura, Captain Hill, which arrived in this port a few days since from Liverpool announcing the death of Sir Robert Deane, of Deane Hall, Lancashire, England: By the demise of this Baronet, all his extensive domains in Lancashire, the yearly rental of which exceeds thirty thousand pounds sterling together with his valuable personal property, including upwards of a hundred thousand pounds in ready money, all descend to a cousin, the only surviving member of that ancient family. But what renders the event so extraordinary, is the fact, that the sole inheritor of this immense fortune is William Deane, an indigent tailor in the village of Milford, Vermont. It is said that he is well educated, and that a singular train of circumstances having reduced him to indigence, he emigrated to the United States, and was subsequently driven to his present humble occupation for subsistence. However this may be the elevation from the shop board to the honors of knighthood, for the title goes with the estate—is immense. Most cordially and sincerely do we congratulate him on his rise to rank and fortune, and hope that when he is seated in the castle of his ancestors, he will remember with affection the land in which he has found an asylum and a home.

The above paragraph immediately went the rounds of the Newspapers, and excited universal attention; but in Milford, the little country village where the fortunate subject of it resided, the sensation it produced, was absolutely overwhelming. The weekly mail had arrived—that important event in village life—and the post office was crowded, as usual, with people; all eager and impatient for news. To appease their importunities till he could assort and distribute his packages, the post master handed out the 'Boston Spectator' through the lattice work that fenced up a corner of the room into which was emphatically, and in fact, the post office. The owner of the paper seized it, and rapidly glancing his eye over the inner columns—saw and read aloud the article announcing the good fortune of William Deane. It was the very first intelligence of the event that had reached the village. For an instant, every one was speechless with astonishment; in the next, the post master was the sole occupant of his office.—In fifteen minutes, every man, woman child, from one end of Milford to the other had heard the news. The humble domicile of the Deanes was rushed into, without the least ceremony, and twenty courtiers, breathless with running, were telling them their good fortunes at once.

At first, no one thought of calling in question the correctness of the statement in the 'Boston Spectator,' but envy soon suggested that the editor might possibly have been misinformed, and some of the village nobility whose first impulse had been to go with the rest and congratulate the Deanes, secretly concluding to wait till the report was confirmed, before they condescended to pay their respects to a family which they had hitherto considered so immeasurably beneath them. This confirmation was soon obtained. Mr. Henson, the principle merchant of Milford, whose wealth and influence placed him decidedly at the head of the village, had received a letter by the same mail, from Mr. Walker the steward of the late Sir Robert, confirming the intelligence in every particular. The letter was, in part, confidential, but Mr. Henson communicated all that the public could have any real interest in knowing. The steward of the estate was aware, from report, that the circumstances of the heir were low, and very considerably devalued the means of rendering them, before his return to England, a little more in accordance with his future rank.

To effect this object, he requested Mr. Henson to place the family of Deane in circumstances befitting their station and wealth, and to furnish him with funds to return to England with as little delay as possible, that he might enter upon the estates, and prepare for the removal of his family. To meet these

expenses, Mr. Walker authorized Mr. Henson to draw upon a bank in New York, to which he had sent funds amply sufficient.

The exact place where Mr. Deane resided was not known to the steward, which was the principal reason for not applying directly to the legatee himself. However, enclosed in the letter to Mr. Henson, was one to the heir, superscribed, '—to Sir William Deane, Baronet.' This letter was couched in the most obsequious terms, giving him an account of his *lamented* uncle, and a statement of the annual income of the estates, &c. &c. not forgetting to solicit for himself, a continuance of the stewardship under the new lord of the manor, the duties of which he had so ably and faithfully performed under the late Sir Robert.

Mr. Henson did not hesitate an instant in accepting the proffered agency, and politely told Mr. Deane that any sum he might please to want was at his service. The people of the village were too well acquainted with his shrewdness in money matters, and his careful attention to the 'main chance,' to give Mr. Henson the credit of doing this from motives of generosity or friendship. No, they knew him too well, not to feel perfectly assured that he had ascertained to a certainty, that the Deanes had become the actual and *bona fide* inheritors of an immense fortune and would repay him four fold for every cent he loaned them, or expended in their service, the Deanes could not have obtained from him a single dollar to prevent starvation.

It is now high time to introduce the happy favorite of fortune, the heir of all his wealth and honor, more fully to the acquaintance of our readers. He was then about forty years of age, eighteen of which had been passed in Milford. His arrival there, and subsequent history were well remembered by all the elderly inhabitants. Being young, of handsome person, and with no apparent fault in the world but that of *drinking*, and the like, he had no difficulty in entering the pale of matrimony, soon after his arrival, notwithstanding his poverty, with a young lady of the village, whose merits and accomplishments were equal to his own. Suffice it to say, that they managed to live, and it may be added, *happily*, notwithstanding the warlike sounds which frequently greeted the ears of the neighbors, and those who chanced to be passing by. For the honor of knight-hood, we lament that truth requires the acknowledgment, that often while his wife was seated on the shop-board mending the *habits* of others, her loving husband was indulging in very bad ones in his own, at the sign of the harrow, a low tavern at the lower end of the village. Every sixpence he could possibly lay his hands on stood a fair chance to be expended at that favorite place of his resort. The village barber, who was always ready with a joke, and several others some of whom had been respectable in the world, till New England-Ruin had reduced them to poverty and disgrace, were his constant companions. It is amusing to observe the traits of character which these tavern friends exhibited when they had fairly drunk down the carping cares of this moral life. At such times, especially, the utmost deference was paid to the rank of each other; not as the world considered it, but to the rank which each had formerly held, or *would have held*, had it not been for the ingratitude of the world, or the treachery of a friend or relation. One of these associates, according to his own account, had been a legislator in a distant State, and very rich, till some envious wretches swore falsely against him, and he was compelled to serve an apprenticeship to nail-making in a penitentiary. The latter part of the story was known to be true, and the rest of course was taken for granted. This man was never addressed without his title and becoming deference. But the hero of the whole party was Mr. Deane. He was the heir of a noble family in England, and had it not been for the chicanery of the law and the villainy of a relative, would then have been enjoying rank and wealth, instead of sitting on the shop-board of a tailor. Every time he indulged in *blue ruin*, which happened 'pretty considerably' often, the story of the high birth, and the unbounded wealth of his uncle, Sir Robert Deane, of Deane Hall, Lancashire, was sure to be told, with all its particulars and applications. Nor did he once fail to predict, on such occasions, that he should one day inherit the title and estate of his uncle. We leave to philosophers the task of accounting for the propensity which some men exhibit while inebriated to relate all their disappointments and expectations. Every man in Milford, who would listen to him, had heard his story a hundred times, but, beyond the circle of the harrow, it won him no respect. The nobility of the village—for every country has its nobility, who look down with contempt upon all below them—the village nobility so far from allowing his claims to equality, like the priest and the Levite, passed by on the other side, and rarely condescended to notice either him or his family, even by a nod of recognition.

He was characterized as a miserable and profane son, with whom it would be disgraceful to

have any thing to do, beyond employing him to make or mend their clothes. For several years, his family, which consisted of himself, his wife, and a daughter of seventeen, had inhabited a room in the basement of a large building in the village.

Great indeed was the astonishment of the Milfordites, when they discovered that all the accounts of his high birth, and princely expectations were verified to the very letter!! What a fortune! Thirty thousand pounds reduced to a federal money is upwards of a hundred thousand dollars; more than twice as much as Mr. Henson, the richest man in Milford is worth; and this sum the Deanes are to receive every year. It is truly overwhelming! What could they possibly do with such an enormous sum? How could they spend half of it? To a man of such wealth a few thousand dollars would be of no account, and not a few had secret hopes of being materially benefited by his friendship. Every one envied Mr. Henson for being made the temporary agent of such a man. His fortune would be made for he could not fail of being amply rewarded; though every one new that he had no friendship for Mr. Deane, or any one else, beyond his own interest. The family of Mr. Deane, or as he was now called, Sir William Deane, had been immediately removed from their suburban residence, to one of the handsomest houses in Milford, which Henson rented and furnished for that purpose. Every thing benefiting their new condition was provided, and magic itself, could hardly have wrought a more striking change in the manners and appearance of his family.

The elite of society, the very first people in village lost no time in paying them a visit. Parties were made in rotation at the houses of all the principle gentry, solely to do honor to Sir William, his lady and daughter. 'What a genteel *purdie* woman lady Deane is, said the wife of the minister; she seems as if she was born to the rank she fills?' 'O certainly,' was the response of the whole coterie.

The excellent qualities of the mother and daughter afforded a most prolific theme of conversation in all good society, and could any measure of praise have been too great for such unheard of merit, not a small share of the encomiums heaped upon them to their very face, might have been suspected of savoring a little of flattery and sycophancy. One lady, in the fulness of heart, seized lady Deane by both her hands, at a large party, and wondered how it could possibly have happened that she had not become acquainted with her before, and why Lady Deane had never called upon her! Any thing in the world that she or her husband could have done for her or Sir William, would joyfully have been done, had they only called upon them, and made their request known; but somehow or other, they had never, till lately, enjoyed the extreme felicity of their acquaintance. 'By the by, this same lady, of all others, had been the most distinguished for the insupportable disdain she had formerly offered to the poverty and low standing of the Deanes.

A thousand little presents flowed in upon the mother and the daughter, from the neighbors, and every hour in the day saw their house besieged with genteel visitors, who 'just called to see how they were.' If either of them chanced to catch the slightest cold, it is astonishing how much sympathy and alarm it excited among the ladies composing the 'good society' of Milford. Kind souls, they were half frightened out of their wits, for fear it might terminate in consumption. Every remedy that could be devised, was recommended, and their attention to the supposed invalids was as earnest and assiduous as if their own lives depended upon the issue. So great was the friendship of these ladies, and so very anxious were they to show kindness to lady Deane, and her daughter, that they would really have rejoiced to have had them afflicted with a moderate sized fever, merely to alleviate their sufferings and sympathize and console them.

Let not the reader imagine for an instant, that any share of the overwhelming attention bestowed by the ladies and others, upon this family, was at all owing to the trifling circumstance that they had risen to rank and fortune. No, not a particle of it was, by any means chargeable to that account; for I have often heard these ladies declare to lady Deane herself, that it was owing entirely to the exalted merits they discovered in Lady Deane and her daughter; and that they would have admired them just as much, and been just as familiar with them years ago; had it not, somehow or other unaccountably, happened that they had not become acquainted with them till recently.

To do justice to Sir William, he wore his newly acquired honors with as much propriety of character, as most men who have risen to sudden fortune. Dressed in an elegant suit of English broadcloth, from the store of Mr. Henson, he really looked the gentleman; and it was difficult to decide, which was most to be admired, his dress or his address, so perfectly were his manners adapted to his new station in life.

If the gentlemen of Milford, had formerly been deficient in paying him respect, which we are sorry to say was the fact, they now appeared eager to make amends for past neglect, by paying up all arrears, both principle and interest. This, common justice required of them.

Every one was now anxious to do him a favor. 'Is there nothing I can do for you, Sir William?' was inquired again and again. Each individual was incessant in his efforts to gain the particular friendship of the heir and to defeat similar attempts of the others.

The moral character of Sir William underwent a transformation as great and unexpected as that of his pecuniary affairs. It is true that he swore just as often, and just as profanely as he did before; but somehow or other, though I am not philosopher enough to explain the reason why, yet the effect was entirely different.—Even the Rev. Mr. Polyglot, the worthy parson of the village, who had hitherto expressed the utmost horror of his immoral character, now declared that 'Sir Wm. was really become a moral man; and though to be sure, he sometimes used language that was a little profane, yet he did it from mere thoughtlessness and habit, and meant not the least irreverence in the world.' Intention, alone, renders anything evil; it follows, that Sir Wm., having no evil intention, was in fact, a moral man.

He was intoxicated, perhaps, rather oftener than formerly, but from entirely a different cause and motive. Before his elevation to rank his intemperance was charged to mere sottishness of disposition, but he immediately laid aside his degrading propensity. Now, his intoxication was in consequence of having drunk upon an empty stomach—or the liquor had an unusual effect on account of his being out of health—or hospitality and politeness to his guests required it. I said that he was 'intoxicated,' but people generally give it another name, that of 'being in good spirits.' In a word, it was universally acknowledged that Sir William Deane was temperate, and drank not a drop more than a man of his rank and wealth ought to drink.

To do him justice, he had not a fault in the world. He laid them all aside the moment he heard of his elevation. Not a doubt existed in the mind of the Rev. Mr. Polyglot, that his wealth and influence would essentially promote the cause of virtue. To effect this object, he managed to have Sir William elected president of a society, which he had recently instituted to support the gospel, by raising a permanent fund to pay his own salary.

Miss Deane, the heiress apparent of all the accumulated wealth and dignity of the family, became at once a conspicuous object of attention among the young lawyers, doctors and merchants, the rising nobility of the incorporated village of Milford. She was now about 17, and a girl of excellent qualities. Her education was rather limited; but in a fashionable life it is not necessary to be a 'blue stocking,' or a philosopher. She had hitherto been known by the soft, poetic name of 'Betsy,' but more frequently was she designated by the far more pastoral one of 'Betsy.' Remembering the words of Solomon, that 'a good name is more to be desired than great riches,' the people of Milford, as if by universal consent, changed the name of the gentle lady in question to that of 'Miss ELIZABETH.'

The principles of gentility and taste must have been innate and inherent in the mind of Miss Elizabeth Deane, in defiance of the theory of Locke; for in a surprising short time, could she display all the airs and affectation of high ton, and cut the acquaintance of her former associates in the most approved and fashionable style.

It was certainly presumption in an unentitled republican, to aspire to a connexion with a British knight; but what will not *disinterested love* dare to hope? To give a detail of the rivalry for the smiles of this young heiress, would fill a volume, and we will, therefore, leave it all to the imagination of the reader.

Six weeks had scarcely elapsed since the intelligence of the death of Sir Robert had reached the village, when Mr. Henson had every thing in readiness for the departure of Sir Wm. for England. The family were to remain in the elegant mansion in which Mr. Henson had placed them, till the return of Sir William who would come prepared to remove them in style, to Deane Hall.—Other letters had arrived, extracts from which had been published, urging his immediate departure, and confirming all the particulars of the first intelligence, beyond the possibility of a doubt, had any existed. But none did, or could exist; for Mr. Henson was a man, of all others, least likely to be deceived. He had once been an importer of goods from England; had often been in that country, where his acquaintance was extensive, and had likewise a deep knowledge of mankind.

It was decided that Sir William should sail from Boston, which was one hundred and fifty miles distant. Numerous and expensive were the parting dinners made on the occasion. It could hardly have excited more profound regret, had his departure been final, instead of for a few months. Sir William had become a warm friend to the Americans, and intended to persuade several of the young nobility of England with whom he should become acquainted in his visit, to accompany him to Milford, when he returned for his family. This latter was anticipated with the most delighted expectation. The good offices and influence of Sir William would undoubtedly induce some of these noblemen to marry in Milford; and more than one mother of a beautiful daughter, resolved to im-

prove the interval by accomplishing her at a dancing school, and thus prepare her for a style she would enter upon in England. This ambition was not confined to the mothers and daughters. The fathers, also, entered into the plan, and having read in novels that English noblemen are excessively fond of the chase, and of hounds, many a good, honest, brindle dog, who never dreamed of higher employment than that of guarding the house and sleeping in the shade, was put in training for the expected occasion.

At length the farewells and adieus were all said and wept and Mr. Henson accompanied Sir William to Boston. In that town, as in every where else, the legatee was an all engrossing object of attention. Every body had heard of his good fortune, and every body was eager to pay him respect. This they had ample leisure for doing, as no vessel in Boston would sail for an English port in less than ten days. Politeness required that Mr. Henson should wait and see his friend set sail, and he concluded to employ the intervening time in laying in his annual supply of goods. Teams were in readiness waiting his orders. His first purchase was at a wholesale dry goods store, at which he had long been in the custom of trading, and frequently on a credit. On the present occasion, he selected goods to the amount of thirty thousand dollars. 'Mr. Henson,' said the merchant, I have long dealt with you, and have always found you punctual and honest; but really, sir, thirty thousand dollars is a large sum to credit to any country merchant! I do not in the least doubt your honesty or your ability, to pay me, but really, sir, you must pardon me, for asking security.' Mr. Henson replied that he was about to enlarge his business in Milford, and also about establishing another store in Waltonsville; and that to fail of obtaining the goods would break in upon all his plans, and greatly injure him. As it regarded security, he had not the least objection to giving it, but there was no man in Boston acquainted with his circumstances, who was able to secure that sum, except his friend Sir William Deane, and he felt *extreme reluctance* to asking such a favor from him. 'I will willingly take Sir William,' was the reply of the merchant, who had been previously introduced to him, with whose good fortune he was well acquainted. At length the 'extreme reluctance' of Mr. Henson to asking such a favor, was overcome, and Sir William taken in security. A note, payable in six months, was given. At three other mercantile establishments, in different parts of the town, about the same amount of goods were purchased at each, and the security of Mr. Deane *reluctantly* asked by Mr. Henson, and cheerfully taken by the merchants. The goods which amounted to nearly one hundred and forty thousand dollars, were safely placed on board the wagons, and Mr. Henson accompanied the teams a few miles on the way, and then returned to Boston.

The next morning, Sir William embarked for England. Mr. Henson paid his passage and just as he stepped over the side of the vessel, already getting under way, was seen to put a thousand dollars into his hands.

Reader, our story is rapidly drawing to a close. The teams, instead of taking the route to Milford, went directly to Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, out of the reach of the laws of the United States. Mr. Henson was there ready to receive them, and had adroitly managed to convey all his property in Milford, to the same place. He opened a large store in St. Paul Street with the fruits of his ingenuity and the credulity of his creditors, which he enjoyed in perfect security, as no law of the United States could reach him. SIR WILLIAM DEANE WAS NEVER AGAIN HEARD OF. Mr. Henson, having often heard the drunken boast of the tailor, that he was the heir of Sir Robert Deane, contrived his part to correspond with it. Deane, readily entered into it, on condition that Mr. Henson paid all his expenses, and gave him a thousand dollars at the moment of setting sail. The letters were written, and all the subordinate parts of the drama performed by Mr. Henson. The wife and daughter of Deane were really the dupes of this composition. Great as was the title and estate, all 'vanished in the air.' How, rapidly does human nature change. In one day after the plot was known in Milford, lady Deane and her daughter, in despite of their *exalted merits*, had dwindled down to the level of common mortals. They once more became the tenants of their former residence in the basement story, which fortunately remained unoccupied. Miss Elizabeth has again become simple Betsy, and even a syllable less. However, she still adverts with pleasure and triumph, to the time when she reigned indisputably the *queen* of the village; but regrets that she did not accept the hand of lawyer Harvey, when she had the opportunity. Such is 'THE MAGIC OF WEALTH.'

Connecticut. There is no election of Governor in this State, by the people. The New Haven Register of Saturday, says:—'We this morning learn that Stennington has given 175 majority for Edwards, which refers to Mr. Foot's election to the Legislature.'

LAW OF MAINE.

[Continued from the accompanying Extra Sheet.]

amount of such failure or deficiency. And every town or plantation, which shall neglect to choose annually a superintending school committee as required in the third section of this Act, shall forfeit and pay not less than thirty nor more than two hundred dollars, to be appropriated as is provided in the nineteenth section of this Act. And any Master who shall teach any school required by this Act, without producing prior to his commencing the same, the certificates required by this Act, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding his daily wages for each day he shall so teach such school, and shall be barred from recovering of any town or plantation or person any pay for teaching such school.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the several towns and plantations be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to determine the number and define the limits of school districts within the same. Provided however, That no alteration in the limits of any school district shall be made, except at the annual meeting in the month of March or April. And each and every school district in this State is hereby made a body corporate, with power to sue and be sued, and to take and hold any estate, real or personal, for the purpose of supporting a school or schools therein, and to apply the same agreeably to the provisions of this Act, independently of the money raised by the town for that purpose; and whenever it shall be found convenient to form a school district from parts of adjoining towns or plantations concurring respectively therein, may establish such district and define the limits thereof, and grant any sum of money for the purposes and in the manner provided in the twelfth section of this Act. And the Selectmen or Assessors of such towns or plantations shall have and possess jointly, all the powers provided in the thirteenth section of this Act. And the district so formed shall be a body corporate to all intents and purposes as if comprised within one town or plantation. And such district may, by such towns or plantations concurring, be altered or discontinued in like manner as any town may alter or discontinue its own districts.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Assessors of each town or plantation of which such district shall be a part, shall assign to such district a proportion of the money raised for the support of schools according to the number of children in that part of such district which may be within such respective town or plantation. And in issuing warrants for district meetings, recovering damages for injuries done to district buildings, giving to instructors certificates of qualification, directing what books shall be used, and visiting, superintending, and disciplining the school, the selectmen or assessors, the treasurer, and school committee of the eldest town or plantation shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same duties respecting such district, as respecting districts wholly within their own town or plantation. Provided, That all money raised by such district, or by the towns or plantations composing the same, shall be paid into the treasuries of the respective towns or plantations, to be assigned in manner aforesaid, or applied to the purposes for which it shall have been legally raised by the district. And such district shall choose its own Agents.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of any School District qualified to vote in town affairs, be and they are hereby empowered, at any district meeting, called in the manner hereinafter provided, to raise money for the purpose of erecting, repairing, purchasing and removing a School House, and of purchasing land upon which the same may stand, and utensils, and also for erecting and repairing such out buildings connected therewith as may be deemed necessary and proper; and to determine where the School House shall be erected or located in said district, and also to determine at what age the youth within such district may be admitted into a School kept by a Master or Mistress, and whether any scholars shall be admitted into such Schools from other School Districts, or from other towns or places; and to determine, if they think proper, at what time their school shall commence, and the Agent or Agents shall, as far as practicable, conform to such determination.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That for the purposes aforesaid, all lands, whether improved or unimproved, shall be taxed in the District in which they lie; and the Assessors of any town or plantation shall assess in the same manner as town taxes are assessed, on the polls and estates of the inhabitants composing any school district in their town or plantation, and on lands lying in the same, belonging to persons not living therein, all moneys voted to be raised by the inhabitants of such district for the purposes aforesaid, within thirty days after the Clerk of the District shall have certified to said Assessors the sum voted by said District to be raised as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of said Assessors to make a warrant in due form of law, directed to one of the Collectors of their town or plantation, requiring and empowering said Collector to levy and collect the tax so assessed, and pay the same, within a time limited by said warrant, to the Treasury of the town or plantation, to whom a certificate of the assessment shall be made by the Assessors. And the money so collected shall be at the disposal of the Committee of the District, to be by them applied agreeably to the vote of their district as aforesaid. And such Collector in collecting such taxes shall have the same powers and be held to proceed in the same manner, as is by law provided in collecting town taxes.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of any town or plantation, who shall

receive a certificate of the assessment of a District tax, shall have the same authority to enforce the collection and payment thereof, as of town or plantation taxes. And the Assessors of any town or plantation shall have the same power to abate such District tax, as they have to abate a town or plantation tax. And the Assessors, Collector and Treasurer, shall be allowed by the School District the same compensation for assessing, collecting and paying any District tax as they are allowed by the town or plantation for similar services.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That whenever an Agent has been legally chosen in any District, it shall be his duty, upon the application of five or more legal voters in said district to said Agent, requesting him to call a meeting of said district, to issue his notice calling such meeting, and insert therein the reasons and objects of said meeting; and also to post up said notification on the District School House, (if there should be any in said District) and one other public place within the limits of said District, seven days at least prior to said meeting. And in all Districts where a public paper shall be printed, such notice shall also be inserted therein. Provided, That any school district may, at any legal meeting thereof, determine the manner in which the notice of future meetings in such districts may be given. And the Moderator, and also a Clerk, who shall be sworn faithfully to discharge the duties of his office before a Justice of the Peace, or before the Moderator, and it shall be the duty of such Clerk to make a fair record of all votes passed at any meeting of the district, and to certify the same when required; and may also choose a committee to superintend the laying out and expending the money raised by such district, agreeably to their vote, for the purposes aforesaid, to examine and allow such accounts as they may think proper, and to draw orders on the town or plantation Treasurer for the amount of the money raised. Provided however, That it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of any town or the Assessors of any plantation, upon application made to them in writing, by three or more qualified voters residing within any school district in such town or plantation, to issue their warrant, directed to one of the persons making such application, requiring him to warn the inhabitants of such district qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes set forth, in said warrant; and the warning aforesaid shall be in the manner prescribed in this section.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That whenever at any legal meeting of a school district, called for the purpose of raising money, for the erecting, repairing, purchasing or removing of a school house, or for purchasing land on which the same may stand, or for procuring utensils therefor, a majority of the voters present are opposed to the raising of money for any such purpose, it shall be lawful for the selectmen of the town, or assessors of the plantation in which such district is situated, on application in writing of any five or more freeholders, inhabitants of such school district, to insert in their warrant for calling the next town or plantation meeting, an article requiring the opinion of the town or plantation relative to such subject as proposed in said district meeting; and if a majority of the voters present in such town or plantation meeting, shall think it necessary and expedient, they may grant a sum sufficient for any of the purposes aforesaid, to be assessed on the polls and estates in said school district, to be collected and paid as is in this Act provided.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That when three fourths of the inhabitants who are legal voters in any district, cannot agree where to erect or locate a school house in their district, or when two thirds of such inhabitants are not in favor of removing a school house, the selectmen of the town or the assessors of the plantation, to which such district belongs, upon application made to them in writing, by any two or more legal voters of said district, or the Committee of the district chosen to superintend the building or purchasing of such school house, are hereby authorized and empowered to determine on the place where such school house shall be erected or located, or removed to. And in case any school district shall neglect or refuse to appoint a Committee to superintend the building or purchasing of such school house, the selectmen or assessors, as the case may be, are hereby authorized to appoint a Committee to consist of three suitable persons, in such district. Provided however, That in case said Committee should refuse or neglect to act, the selectmen or assessors shall be empowered to discharge the duties of such Committee.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That the Agent of any school district be and he hereby is authorized to expend annually out of the money raised for the support and maintenance of schools therein, a sufficient sum to supply the school with necessary fuel, and a sum not exceeding ten per cent of the money assigned as the share of said district, for incidental repairs of its school house, out buildings, and necessary utensils for the same.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That the Selectmen of the several towns and the Assessors of the several plantations, shall on or before the first day of the session of the Legislature, eighteen hundred and thirty five, and every third year thereafter, make a return to the office of the Secretary of State of the number of school districts within their respective towns and plantations, the number of children in each of said districts between the ages of four and twenty-one years, the number who usually attend school in each, the amount of money raised and expended for the support of school; designating what part is raised by taxes, and what from funds, and how such funds have accrued, and

the time the school may have been kept annually in each, designating how much by a school mistress.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish blank returns to Selectmen of towns, and the Assessors of plantations, agreeably to the provisions of the fifteenth section of this Act, at such time and in such quantities as may be found necessary.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of the City of Portland shall be and hereby are authorized at their annual meetings to choose their School Committees of such number as they may think proper, which Committee shall have all the rights and powers, and shall perform all the duties enjoyed and enjoined upon the said Superintending Committee, and said Agents. And the power of determining the age at which scholars may be admitted into the schools, of transferring the scholars from school to school, and the right of laying out and expending the money raised for the support of schools and defraying the contingent expenses thereof, and such further powers as may be found useful and necessary in managing the business committed to them—notwithstanding any thing contained in the third section of this Act to the contrary. And the towns of Bangor, Bath, Augusta, or any other towns or any number of districts in any towns, which shall at any legal town meeting called for that purpose, vote to accept the provisions of this section, shall have the same right and be empowered so to do, and to the same extent as is aforesaid.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, That any inhabitant of the State, so distant from the main that in the opinion of the town or plantation to which it belongs, it cannot with convenience or advantage be included in any school district, and too small to compose a district by itself, may be omitted in districting the town or plantation; and in such cases the Assessors shall assign to the inhabitants of such island their proportion of school money, according to the number of scholars on said island, to be by them expended for the purpose of instruction, in such way as the Superintending School Committee shall approve.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, That all forfeitures and penalties for a breach of this Act, shall be recovered by indictment or information before any Court of competent jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of all grand Jurors, to make due presentment thereof in all cases that shall come to their knowledge, and such penalty, when recovered, shall in all instances be paid into the treasury of the town or plantation where the same was incurred, for the support of schools therein, in addition to the sum required to be raised by this Act, and the cost of prosecution into the County Treasury. And if any town or plantation shall neglect for the space of one year so to appropriate and expend any fine or penalty, they shall forfeit the same, to be recovered in an action of debt to the use of the person who may sue therefor.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of towns and the Assessors of plantations respectively, to make out a statement annually of the number of scholars in each of their Districts, between the ages of four and twenty-one years, as the same existed on the first day of May preceding, with such other facts as are required to be returned in the fifteenth section of this Act, and to transmit such statement within the first three weeks of the annual session of the Legislature to the Secretary of State, and to certify upon oath in said statement that the same is true and correct according to their best knowledge and belief, and the distribution of the Bank tax appropriated for the benefit of primary schools by an Act entitled "An additional Act to provide for the education of youth," passed March fourth in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three among the several cities, towns and plantations in this State, shall be predicted upon the statements so made and returned, any thing in said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 21. Be it further enacted, That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed. Approved March 11, 1834. [To be concluded in our next.]

From the Washington Globe.

Notwithstanding the grave assertions, as to the large expenditures under this administration, compared with that of his predecessor, and the eloquent invectives which even the Senate have listened to on this subject—yet our legislative records disclose a few unvarnished facts on this subject, worthy of some notice, and of long remembrance.

The whole expenditures during Mr. Adams' administration were, it is true, \$16,219,338 less than those during Gen. Jackson's first term of office. This has been sounded far and wide, in speeches and newspapers, as an evidence of Gen. Jackson's extravagance, and disregard of the principles of economy and retrenchment he has always professed.

Yet, in looking at the details, it is seen that \$12,430,780 of the above sum consists in an excess of money, which he has paid beyond Mr. Adams, in discharge of the National Debt. Thus, three-fourths of this monstrous extravagance vanishes at once, in relieving the public burthens, by carrying out, as rapidly as possible, the democratic principle of freeing the People from debt and taxation.

Hence, by this high misdemeanor of Gen. Jackson, the farmer can now get his salt at a duty of 10, instead of 20 cents per bushel—his coffee at a duty of 2, instead of 5 cents per lb.—his tea free, instead of 20 or 100 cents per

pound—his molasses at half the former impost per gallon, his sugar and wine at a reduced rate, & many of the other necessities, as well as most of the comforts of life, at a much lower duty, or entirely exonerated from any tax whatever. But in what reckless scheme has he squandered the other four millions difference?

The sum of \$4,623,823 more than Mr. Adams, he has expended, under the sanction of Congress, under the head of fortifications, arsenals, &c., State claims during the late war, Indian titles, treaties, and pensions.

These include over half a million to Massachusetts herself, and South Carolina, both now attacking him through their Senators. Large sums for fulfilling Mr. Jefferson's own contract with the Western States for the extension of the Cumberland road; and much more for extinguishing Indian titles, and remarking the decreed soldiers of the revolution. Recollect, also, that a large part of these measures was of a permanent character—many of them were commenced under former administrations—all of them were approved by both Houses of Congress—and very few of them originated, or were recommended, by the Executive, except in relation to the Indians, and which last have been the means of throwing new lands into the market, that will in due time, remunerate the Treasury more than the whole difference of four or five millions.

Here we might, under the head of economy and extravagance, stop in triumph, having shown that the debt paid, and the land purchased, alone exceed in value the whole difference. But as the opposition has invited and provoked the comparison between the expenditure of the two administrations, we will proceed to state, that on analysis, it appears that Gen. Jackson, during the above term, expended, under the head of Foreign Intercourse, \$1,139,222 less than Mr. Adams, and under the head of the Navy, \$1,089,922 less. These expenditures generally depend upon estimates made by the administration, and the appropriations in the main to conform to them, and for these the administration is responsible; and here the contrast is striking. But for expenditures under the miscellaneous head, for instance, it is Congress that is chiefly answerable; they seldom depend on Executive recommendation or official estimates, and their excess in one or another administration, is no test of the policy or economy of the President.

But the moment we reach items that emanate from the administration, we find a retrenchment by Gen. Jackson of more than two millions. We find likewise what is of equal moment, and what constitutes a prominent characteristic in his administration abroad, that it has been infinitely more efficient than any which preceded it, although its expenses, connected with that head, have been so much reduced.

Our Foreign Ministers have succeeded, at every foreign court, in obtaining indemnity for great and long standing injuries—our agents have visited new courts and formed new and important treaties of commerce with both old and new powers—and our citizens and commerce in the remotest quarters of the world have had the shield of the Navy flung over them and aggressions averted or avenged. Our character has become more widely known and respected. More than eight millions of dollars have been added and recovered to our national capital. The hearts of numberless widows & orphans, as well as suffering merchants who have survived their misfortunes, have been cheered, though late, and the remainder of their pilgrimage here rendered more smooth and joyous.

We have not only avowed, but acted, as if it would hereafter be a national characteristic with Americans, never to submit to wrong or to demand what was not right.

Not a single claim of importance on any foreign nation now remains unadjusted. This unparalleled position of our happy Union, as well as its entire freedom from public debt, will mark this era in the future history of the country.

Nor will it tell any better in the history of the opposition hereafter than it does now, that they threaten him with invective, though he has accomplished this fortunate result abroad with a diminished expenditure, and shown no extravagance in his policy at home, except in paying fourteen millions more than his predecessor within the same length of time, towards the discharge of our once burthensome debt.

From the Boston Statesman.

Washington, April 14, 1834.—We have had two, nay three, most voluptuous days in succession. You see nothing like them at the North, at any season. With my experience of the effect of a sunny climate, I can now very well comprehend how it is that people of the finest climates of Europe will endure any government rather than undertake the trouble to reform it. The House passed the morning till half past 2 o'clock, for it is considered morning here till 3—on private business; and finally adjourned at the early hour indicated, in consequence of disagreeing about the disposition of a distress Memorial, there not being a quorum present to dispose of it.

The Senate was likewise engaged in private business. Mr. Clay presented a Memorial from Troy, New York; and made a speech, and announced the triumph of the opposition at the New York Election.

This account of the triumph remains to be settled; it is not yet foisted, I fancy.

Mr. Clay worked himself quite into a foam on the occasion; and at some remark of his friend Porter of La., he was quite wrathly and personal.

The weather was so fine to-day, that but few of the ladies were willing to countenance the debates. As for myself, I found the atmos-

phere of the library much more congenial than that of either House.

Mr. Levy, who presented the statute of Jefferson to his fellow citizens, has purchased the celebrated seat of this great man. He is very wealthy I understand; and Monticello will perhaps never go out of his family. He is a firm and ardent supporter of the present administration; and one of the most active and indefatigable politicians I have ever met with.

He is dead against the Bank, though he owns one hundred and fifty shares of its stock. How few are there in this country who would act on this interesting subject, as disinterestedly as he does.

I think I shall try to make a pilgrimage to Monticello; and most certainly to Mount Vernon; by the way, I have seen the sketch of the latter since I have been here, taken by Mr. Davis of New York, a young and talented artist.

I have learnt this evening, that the Patriotic Bank of this city will announce their failure to-morrow. A report was circulated on Saturday, that it had failed; but it was finally postponed to this evening! My informant is one of the Directors. The Bank has, I understand, about \$60,000 in specie; owes from 40 to \$50,000 deposits, and has about \$90,000 in circulation; but it is affirmed, that it is nevertheless solvent in every thing but cash—they have not the ready rhino.

I suppose this failure will furnish another argument against the administration!—Very unlucky for the depositors, who are the only losers. The panic makers are only "undertakers" for their own party and friends, whose credit seems to be dying an untimely death. But I will not enlarge on this melancholy subject. Biddle, I suppose, is all the while as "calm as a summer's morning!"—else Mr. Frelinghuysen believes him; and I don't think he dux.

Enough of this—unless it were better: I can't afford to discount another idea. RUS EFFENDI.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

On Thursday last, the President of the United States transmitted to the Senate, a Protest against the following Resolution, which was passed by that body on the 28th ult.

"Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

The Protest occupies eight columns of the Globe. We have room only, in this paper, for concluding paragraphs, and the proceedings of the Senate upon receipt of the Protest.

It is due to the high trust with which I have been charged, to those who may be called to succeed me in it; to the Representatives of the People, whose constitutional prerogative has been unlawfully assumed; to the People and to the States; and the constitution they have established; that I should not permit its provisions to be broken down by such an attack on the Executive Department, without at least some effort to preserve, protect, and defend them. With this view, and for the reasons which have been stated, I do hereby solemnly protest against the aforementioned proceedings of the Senate, as unauthorized by the constitution; contrary to its spirit and to several of its express provisions; subversive of that distribution of the powers of government which it has ordained and established; destructive of the checks and safeguards by which those powers were intended, on the one hand, to be controlled, and on the other to be protected; and calculated by their immediate and collateral effects, by their character and tendency, to concentrate in the hands of a body not directly amenable to the People, a degree of influence and power dangerous to their liberties, and fatal to the constitution of their choice.

The resolution of the Senate contains an imputation upon my private as well as upon my public character; and as it must stand forever on their journals, I cannot close this substitute for that defence which I have not been allowed to present in the ordinary form; without remarking, that I have lived in vain, if it be necessary to enter into a formal vindication of my character and purposes from such an imputation. In vain do I bear upon my person, memorials of that contest in which American liberty was purchased—in vain have I since perilled property, fame, and life, in defence of the rights and privileges so dearly bought—in vain am I now, without a personal aspiration, or the hope of individual advantage, encountering responsibilities and dangers, from which, by mere inactivity in relation to a single point, I might have been exempt—if any serious doubts can be entertained as to the purity of my purposes and motives. If I had been ambitious, I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution, which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal, I should have sold myself to its designs—had I preferred personal comfort and official ease to the performance of my arduous duty, I should have ceased to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never, in the fire of youth, nor in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attraction, to lure me from the path of duty; and now, I shall scarcely find an inducement to enliven their career of ambition, when gray hairs and a decaying frame, instead of invit-

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ing to toil and battle, call me to the contem-
plation of other worlds, where conquerors
cease to be honored, and usurpers expiate
their crimes. The only ambition I can feel
is to acquit myself to Him to whom I must
soon render an account of my stewardship,
to serve my fellow-men, and live respected
and honored in the history of my country.
No; the ambition which leads me on, is an
anxious desire and a fixed determination, to
return to the people, unimpaired, the sac-
red trust they have confided to my charge
—to heal the wounds of the constitution and
preserve it from violation; to persuade my
countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not
in a splendid Government, supported by
powerful monopolies and aristocratical es-
tablishments, that they will find happiness,
or their liberties protected; but in a plain
system, void of pomp—protecting all, and
granting favors to none—dispensing its ben-
efits like to the dews of Heaven, unseen and
unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they
contribute to produce. It is such a Govern-
ment that the genius of our People requires
—such an one only under which our States
may remain for ages to come, united, pros-
perous, and free. If the Almighty Being
who has hitherto sustained and protected
me, will but vouchsafe to make my feeble
powers instrumental to such a result, I shall
anticipate with pleasure the place to be as-
signed me in the history of my country, and
die contented with the belief, that I have
contributed, in some small degree, to increase
the value and prolong the duration, of Amer-
ican Liberty.

To the end that the resolution of the Sen-
ate may not be hereafter drawn into prece-
dent, with the authority of silent acquies-
cence on the part of the Executive Depart-
ment; and to the end, also, that my motives
and views in the Executive proceedings de-
nounced in that resolution, may be known
to my fellow citizens, to the world, and to
all posterity, I respectfully request that this
Message and Protest may be entered at length
on the Journals of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 15th, 1834.

The Protest having been read—
Mr. POINDEXTER moved that it be not re-
ceived.

Upon this motion a debate took place,
which lasted until half past 4 o'clock, and in
which Messrs. POINDEXTER, SPRAGUE, PRE-
LINGHUYSEN, BENTON, SOUTHARD, KING, of
Alabama, and LEIGH, participated.

Without the question being taken, and
without yielding the floor, on motion of Mr.
Leigh,

The Senate adjourned.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 29, 1834.

We present our readers this week with an
extra sheet containing the laws that were passed
during the last session of the Legislature, in
part. They occupy so much space that the
whole cannot be crowded into one extra sheet,
we shall therefore give the remainder in our
paper of this week and next. It is to gratify
the wishes and expectations of our subscribers,
and not for the inadequate compensation paid
by the State, that we are induced to publish
them at all. The people are anxious to see
the laws, more especially the Militia and the
License law. With respect to the last we un-
derstand that considerable disapprobation has
been expressed in relation to some of its provi-
sions. This appears to have arisen from igno-
rance of the restrictions imposed by the former
law, which are incorporated into the present
one, and not from any thing new. A large
portion of the people were not aware that by
the old law it was a penal offence for the keep-
er of a store or tavern to allow any gaming, even
the pitching of quoits, in or about their prem-
ises, and that they also exposed themselves to
a fine by selling ardent spirit to minors or ser-
vants, or permitting any person to drink to in-
toxication in their stores or taverns. These
provisions, therefore, incorporated into the new
law are not new prohibitions, but simply a re-
petition of the law which has always existed in
this State. Those who will take the trouble to
examine, will find that these and similar pro-
visions are taken almost word for word from the
old law. With respect to the Militia law we
have heretofore expressed our opinion. Our
readers will have an opportunity of examining
and judging for themselves of the merits of
last winter's legislation.

In our paper of last week we laid before our
readers the remarks of Mr. Rives at a public
meeting in Virginia. That eloquent speech
will require no recommendation from us to
gain the attentive perusal of every democrat.—
The splendid talents and distinguished reputa-
tion of Mr. Rives entitle his opinion to much
respect. His practical democracy exemplified
in the resignation of his seat in the Senate of
the United States, when he found that he could
not conscientiously obey the instructions of the
Legislature, must have conveyed a severe re-
buke to those pretended republicans who con-
tinue to misrepresent the States to which they
belong. The whole conduct of Mr. Rives,

while in public life has been such as to gain for
him the respect even of his political opponents,
while his adherence to, and exemplification of,
the principles of Jefferson, endear him to the
whole democratic party. His testimony in fa-
vor of the conduct of the present administration
will outweigh the denunciations of a host like
Sprague, Poindexter, and the like.

PRESIDENT'S PROTEST. We have received
the President's protest against a Resolution
of the opposition in the Senate, which accuses
him of usurpation, and a violation of the con-
stitution and laws of the land. This resolution
has justly been considered one of the most ex-
traordinary proceedings which this country has
ever witnessed. It accuses the President of
misdemeanors for which, if guilty, he ought to
be impeached. The charge contained in the
resolution is either true or false. The vote of
the opposition can only be justified on the sup-
position of its truth. If it be true, it becomes
the duty of the House of Representatives to
prefer an impeachment, and the Senate are
made the tribunal by the constitution before
which the accusation is to be tried. What sort
of a trial could be expected before Judges by
whom the accused had already been "arraigned,
found guilty, and condemned," according to
the declaration of one of its members. It is
no justification of their conduct, that their
sentence is nugatory. Is the chief magistrate
of our republic to be denied the privilege granted
and secured to the humblest citizen in our
land, that of defending himself? A more out-
rageous attack upon individual liberty—a more
gross usurpation of power, has never yet been
heard of in our land. An aristocratic body of
men, consisting in part of individuals who mis-
represent, and hold their seats in defiance of
the wishes and feelings of their respective States.
The protest is a manly and able State paper,
and will be read with deep feelings of interest
and indignation by all our citizens. We shall
commence its publication in our next paper, be-
lieving that, notwithstanding its length, we
could present our readers with nothing more
interesting. A motion has been made to re-
ject the paper. It is a matter of perfect indif-
ference to the friends of the present administra-
tion whether it is received or rejected. Public
opinion will not be affected by either cause.—
One of the opposition members of the Senate
has admitted that it is perfectly respectful and
courteous towards that body, so that its rejection
can be injurious only to themselves. Mr.
Benton has declared his intention of offering a
resolution to expunge from the journal of the
Senate this disgraceful Resolution against which
the President protests, and to offer it yearly, so
long as he is a member of that body, till it pas-
ses. Would our limits permit, we would lay
before our readers the eloquent and powerful
speech of Mr. Benton in reply to Messrs. Poi-
ndexter and Sprague, on the subject of this pro-
test. It would be read with pleasure and interest
by all.

Names.—The federalists wear out one of
their new names after a short use. They
were first Federalists—then Peace party—
then friends of Order—then Federal Republi-
cans—then Independent Electors—and, last
of all, they have stolen the name of Whigs!
You might as well talk of white black-birds.
The true Whigs are the Democrats. The
People understand this. When these federal
Whigs used to call themselves federal
Republicans, they made it work for one
election—but they were soon found out.
The Democratic Republicans were known to
be the real republicans. It would be
just so now after a little while—the federal
Whigs, as the call themselves, on one side,
and the Democratic Whigs on the other,
would be as easily distinguished as federal
republicans. Take what name the federalist
may, the old leaven is there, and it leavens
the whole lump.—[New Haven Register.]

The federal papers of this State are re-
commending to their party the propriety of
a State convention, to be composed, in their
own language, of "the strong men of the state,
of whatever party heretofore"—to form a
new coalition between
"Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and grey."
To be called the grand *Whig Party* of Maine.
The amatory despotism exhibited by our
federal friends towards disappointed office
seekers and twaddlers, wind-mill politicians
and time servers, is understood will last for
some time to come. A great effort is to be
made throughout the State to change the ex-
isting state of things. We may expect to
hear ere long, of "great reactions."
[Bangor Republican.]

GOLD AND SILVER.

We learn that on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th,
11th, and 12th of this month, one million two
hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hun-
dred and thirty-five dollars, was imported into
one city North of us. This shows how readi-
ly our commerce may supply specie currency
for general circulation.—[Globe.]

Interesting to the Blind.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.
Augusta, April 15, 1834.

THE accompanying Resolve appropriating
One Thousand Dollars for the support
of the New England Institution in Boston, in
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of such
Indigent Blind persons in this State, as may ap-
pear proper subjects for education at said insti-
tution is published for the information of all in-
terested in the welfare and happiness of that
unfortunate class of our fellow beings.

The following are the

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

for the admission of Beneficiaries into the New
England Institution for the Education of the
Blind.

Candidates for admission must be over six
and under twenty-four years of age.

They must produce certificates of incurable
blindness, from some respectable physician of
regular standing, also their freedom from any
epileptic or contagious disorder, or from any
physical affliction that would render them unfit
inmates with others.

Beneficiaries must produce a certificate from
the Selectmen or overseers of the poor of their
town, stating that their parents and immediate
relatives are unable to defray the expenses of
their education.

They must produce a certificate of good moral
character from the selectmen or clergyman of
their town.

They must be provided with at least six good
cotton shirts, two vests, jackets and pantaloons;
six pairs of socks or stockings; two pairs of
boots and shoes; six pocket handkerchiefs,
and two black stocks; all to be in good condi-
tion, and the woollens of dark color.

The females must be provided with at least
the same quantity of linen; and with three
gowns and dresses. The clothing must be re-
newed from time to time, as may be necessary
—by the parents; anything more than common
mending will not be done at the expense of the
institution.

Each pupil must be provided with a wooden
chest, with a lock and key; and of sufficient
size to contain all their clothing.

All the articles of clothing must be marked
with the name of the owner—at full length.

The friends of Persons desirous of availing
themselves of the Bounty of the State, are re-
quested to make written application therefor,
to the Subscriber, (at his Office), on or before
the 12th of June next, stating their Age, Sex,
Occupation, Abilities, Constitution, Charac-
ter, How and when they became Blind, and
their situation, and that of their near relatives
in regard to property.

By order of the Governor and Council.

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Sec'y of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolves for the relief of the Indigent Blind.

Resolved, That the sum of One Thousand
Dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the
education of indigent Blind, in the State of
Maine, to be expended by the Governor with
the advice and consent of the Council, at their
discretion, in defraying in whole or part, upon
application, the expense of placing in the New
England Institution in Boston such indigent
blind persons, as may appear proper subjects
for education at such institution.

In the House of Representatives, March, 11,
1834. Read and passed.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 11, 1834, Read and passed.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, Pres.

March 11, 1834. Approved.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners
and proprietors of the lands in the town of Paris,
County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are
taxed in the bills committed for collection to the under-
signed Collector of said Paris, for the year 1833, & 1834
in their respective sums following; to wit:

Names of Proprietors	Range	No. of Lots	Value	Tax	Delinquent Tax of 1833
Brown Jacob, N and S parts	110	3	37	296	2,37
Thayer Isaac East part of	1	4	60	207	1,66
Stearns James part of	223	5	77	316	2,84

Unless said taxes and necessary intervening charges,
are paid to me the Subscriber on or before Monday the
eighteenth day of August next, so much of said land
as will discharge the same will then be sold at public
auction, at the Store of Alfred Andrews in said Paris, on
said day at one of the clock in the afternoon.

BENJAMIN STEVENS, Collector of Paris, for the
Paris, April 22, 1834. 3w27

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting
Jane Row, my wife, on my account, as I shall
pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Paris, April 23 1834. JOHN ROW. 3w37

Notice!

THE Subscriber having contracted with
the town of Rumford to support Burry
Colby, a town pauper, for the current year,
hereby forbids all persons harbouring or trusting
her, on his account, or of said town, as no debts
of her contracting will be paid by either the
subscriber or the town aforesaid.

MERRILL FARNUM.

Rumford, April 25, 1834.

Wrapping Paper.

SMITH & BENNETT have received on consign-
ment a lot of good wrapping paper at 62 1-2 cts. per
ream. Norway-Village, March, 1834. 1s2w21

STATE OF MAINE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

AUGUSTA, April 7, 1834.

WHEREAS an Act entitled "An Act
respecting the collection of taxes on
unimproved land, not taxable by the Assessors
of any town or plantation," passed the twenty
ninth day of January, A. D. 1822, provides,
that whenever a State Tax has been, or shall
be lawfully assessed on any township or other
tract of unimproved land in this State, not tax-
able by the Assessors of any town or plantation,
the Treasurer of the State shall forthwith ad-
vertise the same three weeks successively, in
the public newspaper of the printer to the State
for the time being, and in one of the newspa-
pers printed in the county where such land lies,
if any there be, otherwise in a newspaper in the
next adjoining county, if such newspaper there
be; therein notifying all persons thus interest-
ed in such lands, that unless the amount of said
taxes respectively, be paid to the Treasurer a-
foresaid in six months then next, Warrants will
issue from said Treasurer to the Sheriff of the
county where such land lies, requiring him to
collect all such taxes as may then remain due.

And whereas, an Act entitled "An Act to
apportion and assess on the inhabitants of this
State a tax of fifty thousand four hundred and
ten dollars, 88 cents," passed the eleventh day
of March, A. D. 1834, provides, that the Town-
ships and other tracts of unimproved land, in-
cluded and described in the following Schedule,
shall be assessed and pay the several sums with
which they respectively stand charged.

Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of
said Acts, the proprietors, and all other persons
interested in the townships and other tracts of
unimproved land, described in said Schedule,
are hereby notified, that unless the taxes for
the year 1834, assessed as therein charged, are
paid into the Treasury of this State within six
months next, Warrants will issue according to
the provisions of law.

SCHEDULE.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Howard's Gore	8 27
No. 5, 2d Range	2 19
Township D. to J. Gardiner	1 44
Township E. to J. Cummings	1 80
No. 1 letter A.	5 94
do 2 do do	5 99
do 2 1st Range	1 55
do 3 1st do	3 09
do 4 3d do	1 84
do 5 3d do	2 00
do 2 2d do	2 94
do 4 4th do	2 42
do 2 2d do	2 82
do 3 3d do	1 84
Letter B.	6 72
Letter C. adjoining B.	1 84
No. 5, 4th Range	2 46
Township No. 7	2 09
Andover Surplus, West	2 46
do do North	1 68
Hamlin's Grant	2 39
Township No. 1	14 67
Chandler's Gore	1 13
Five sixths of No. 3 2d range, owned by Jas. Rangley	10 95
One sixth of do. owned by Jacob A. Townsend	2 19
Township 2	4 70
Part Township 6	1 23
Surplus of C.	1 28
No. 5 1st Range	4 45
do 4 2d do	2 32
North half No. 1 3d range	2 02
South half " 1 4th do	2 42
North half " 1 4th do	2 82
Ore half " 5 5th do	1 59
One fourth " 5 5th do	81
One twelfth of No. 1 6th do	32
Seven twelfths, No 1	3 54
North half No. 2 4th Range	1 21
Township " 4 1st do	2 14

MARK HARRIS, Treasurer.

To the Hon. County Commissioners, within and for the
County of Oxford at their October session, A. D. 1833.

WHEREAS a County road has been located and
established at the present term of said Court on
the petition of Josiah Black and others, through Ando-
ver West Surplus and Holmes, alias Roadsville in said
County, places unincorporated, and the same road is
unopened and unmade. We therefore pray that a tax
may be assessed upon said tracts separately, sufficient
to open and make said road through each of said tracts
respectively

JOSIAH BLACK, & others, by
STEPHEN EMERY, their Attorney.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford ss.

At a Court of County Commissioners begun and holden
at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the
last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1833.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Peti-
tioners give notice of the same, by publishing a
copy of said petition and of this order thereon, three
weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at
said Paris, and in the Eastern Argus printed at Portland
in the County of Cumberland, the last publication in
each of said newspapers, to be at least thirty days be-
fore the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris, in
and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of
June next, that all persons interested may then and there
appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the pray-
er thereof should not be granted.

Attest, A. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Apprentice Wanted.

A young man from 14 to 17 years of age as an Ap-
prentice to the Gun Smith business is wanted im-
mediately; one that can come well recommended, and
is willing to be a boy till twenty-one, will meet with
good encouragement; none other need apply.

JOTHAM GOODNOW. 1f32

Norway, March 20, 1834.

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
OFFICE

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolve for establishing an Insane Hospital.

Resolved, That there be allowed and
granted for the purpose of establishing an
Insane Hospital in this State, the sum of
Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be derived
from the proceeds of the sales of the Public
Lands, and to be paid out of the Treasury
of the State whenever said sum shall be re-
alized and received from said source—said
sum to be expended in erecting a suitably
building or buildings for an Insane Hospital,
in manner hereinafter provided and describ-
ed, on condition that a like sum of Twen-
ty Thousand Dollars be raised by individ-
ual donation, towards erecting and maintain-
ing the same, within twelve months from the
passage of an act in reference thereto.

Resolved, That whenever the foregoing
condition shall have been complied with the
Governor with advice of Council be and he
hereby is authorized and empowered to
purchase a lot of land within the State and
procure a good and sufficient title and con-
veyance thereof to the State, which shall be
an eligible site for an Insane Hospital, re-
gard being had in the selection of such site,
to the cheapness of labor and materials for
the construction of said Hospital, and also
to the amount of donations which may be
contributed by individuals towards the er-
ecting and establishing the same.

Resolved, That whenever a site shall have
been provided as aforesaid, the Governor
with advice and consent of the Council shall
appoint a board of three Commissioners who
shall cause to be erected on said site a Hos-
pital and other buildings suitable for the ac-
commodation of a Superintendent and of
one hundred lunatic persons furiously mad,
agreeably to a plan of the most recent ap-
proved models for such an Institution. And
said Commissioners shall have power to make
all necessary contracts and to appoint
agents to superintend the erection of the
same, and who shall report to the Governor
and Council a system for the discipline and
government of said establishment, as soon as
the same shall be completed. And said Com-
missioners shall lay before the Governor and
Council their accounts of expenditures and
disbursements for the purpose of their be-
ing examined, audited and allowed as in
their discretion they may deem just and
proper.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this State
be authorized to receive any donations either
in money, securities, or any real or other
personal estate from any person or persons,
which shall be appropriated exclusively to
the object aforesaid. And that it shall be
the duty of said Treasurer to keep a dis-
tinct and separate account thereof to be
appropriated as aforesaid under the order
and direction of the Governor and Council.

In the House of Representatives, March 8,

1834. Read and passed.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 8, 1834. Read and passed.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President.

March 8, 1834. Approved.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

A true copy. Attest:

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Sec'y of State.

MISS E. HAMLIN'S SCHOOL for

MISSES, will re-commence on the twenty-eighth

of April.

Paris, March 31, 1834. 1s5w33.

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed connexion in busi-
ness under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have
taken the Store near the Mills, formerly occupied by J.
B. Smith, where they have for sale on the most reasona-
ble terms for cash, country produce, or credit, a good as-
sortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries, English and
American Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware,
School Books and Stationery, Paints, Medicines, &c. &c.
making it all a very extensive variety of reasonable goods.
Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully in-
vited to call.

JONATHAN B. SMITH,

ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway-Village, Nov. 16, 1833.

SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Polish here-
tofore improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive ash-
es in exchange for Goods at their cash prices.

Norway-Village, Nov. 22, 1833. 1f15

NOTICE.

DR. JOB HOLMES has left his notes for
collection at the office of S. EMERY,
where they may be settled without cost to the
promissors, prior to the first day of May.
Paris, April 7, 1834.

For Sale.

ONE Single CARDING MACHINE, made
by the subscriber and warranted equal to any in
use.
Terms liberal with good security.

ALSO:—To let a SHOP with WATER POWER
sufficient to carry a Carding Machine, or to answer the
purpose of a Millinery, Wheel, Cabinet-Maker, or
other such machinery. Enquire of
ZEBEDEE FERRY.

Norway, March 12, 1834. 1s5w21

For Sale.

ONE yoke of good OXEN, six years old
this Spring. Enquire of
GEORGE KING.

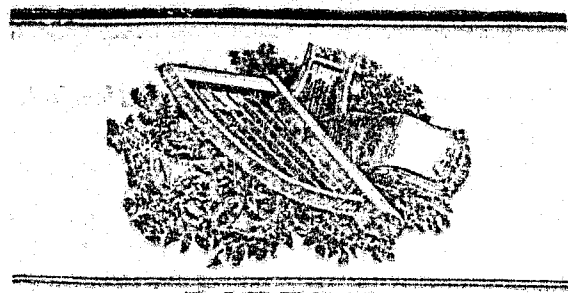
South-Paris, April 7, 1834. 1s3w34

Prints, New Style.

WATSON, PRAY & CO.

Nos. 71 & 73, Kilby-st., Boston.

OFFER for sale by the package or piece, an exten-
sive assortment of Printed Colours—comprising
more than one hundred and thirty styles—many of which
are new and beautiful.—Also an assortment of colored
Cambrics; likewise, Printed Quiltings and Britannia
Hanks by the case.



POETRY.

THE SABBATH MORNING.

How calm comes on this holy day!
Morning unfolds the eastern sky,
And upward takes her lofty way
Triumphant to her throne on high.
Earth glorious wakes, as o'er her breast
The morning flings her glorious ray,
And blushing from her dreamless rest
Unveils her to the gaze of day;
So still the scene, each wakeful sound
Seems hallowed music breathing round.

The night winds to their mountain caves,
The morning mists to heaven's blue sleep,
And to their ocean depths the waves
Are gone, their holy rest to keep.
'Tis tranquil all around—above—
The forests far which bound the scene
Are peaceful as their Maker's love,
Like hills of everlasting green.
And clouds like earthly barriers stand
Or bulwarks of some viewless land.
Each tree that lifts its arms in air,
Or hangs its pensive head from high,
Seems bending at its morning prayer,
Or whispering with the hours gone by;
This holy morning, Lord, is thine!
Let silence sanctify thy praise—
Let heaven and earth in love combine,
And morning stars their music raise!
For 'tis the day—joy—joy—ye dead—
When death and hell were captive led!

MARRIAGE HYMN.

Not for the summer's hour alone,
When skies resplendent shine,
And youth and pleasures fill the throne,
Our hearts and hands we join;
But for those stern and wintry days,
Of sorrow, pain, and fear,
When heaven's wise discipline doth make,
Our earthly journey dear.
Not for the span of life alone,
Which like a blast doth fly,
And as the transient flower of grass
Just blossoms, droop and die;
But for a being without end,
This vow of love we take;
Grant us, O God, one home at last,
For our Redeemer's sake.

CHARACTER OF CHRIST. "I hold it to be one of the brightest tokens of the divine origin of Christianity, that it is taught, not in an inspired Book, but in an inspired Life. From the earliest ages of the church how painfully have men been toiling to express Christianity completely in some cunning form of words, to build up the dead, wooden symbols of language into a fabric, wherein the ever living spirit of truth might be enshrined, and from which it might look forth with the assurance of being recognized as an once by all eyes! Of the results of this attempt, let the creeds and confessions of faith which have been set up in almost every corner of Christendom, only to tumble down and mock their builders, bear witness. How do the ways of God transcend the ways of man! How are his thoughts higher than ours! When He became the teacher of the world, it was not by means of a heaven-descended volume not writ with hands. He manifested his will in the flesh. He revealed living truth in a living being. He raised up his holy child Jesus, made in all points as we are, that he might be intelligible to us; who became in his life, spent in the exercise of every virtue, a living moral revelation, the Voice, the Scripture, the Word of God. Jesus Christ taught, it is true, by his lips as well as by his life. He employed language as an instrument of instruction. But then he taught not as the scribes and philosophers. He used no wisdom of words, no abstract terms, no affected phraseology. His eloquence was great, but it was not rhetorical. His instructions consisted principally in the exhibition of moral facts and instances in the simplest language. What he said was in a manner identified either with what he was doing, or with present fact in nature, some passing occurrence in providence, which gave it its significance. And he left no record. He committed nothing to writing, having written out a clear and full exposition of truth in the unequivocal characters of his life upon the imperishable tables of the human heart."—[Christian Examiner.]

SPRING FLOWERS.

Read nature like the manuscript of Heaven,
And call the flowers its poetry.
I love the fair and beautiful blossoms, that are scattered so abundantly in the spring season over the field, and by the quiet edges of the wood, or when their sunny petals tremble to the pleasant murmuring of the streams, that go by like merchantmen trafficking their melody for rich gales of odour. I would not gather the first flowers that lift up their delicate heads to meet me in my spring path;—it seems to me almost as if they were gifted with a feeling, and a perception of the loveliness of nature, and I cannot carelessly pluck them from their frail stems and throw them aside to their early withering—'tis like defacing the pages of a favorite book of poetry, round which the spirit of the bard seems hovering still in a persevering watchfulness.
Beautiful flowers! they are the "jewelry" of spring, and bravely do they decorate her laughing brow, gladdening all hearts with her ex-

ceeding loveliness. But no! there are some hearts for whom her voice has no cadences of joy, her beauty no power to hasten the lagging pulse. How can the glorious spring rejoicingly to those over whose degraded brows the free gales seem to breathe revivings, instead of peacefulness and high thoughts, and for whose ears the gush of melody seems only to syllable one reproachful name? Gladness and beauty are not for the sympathies of the wretched, and far better than the brightness of the vernal sunshine does the weariness of winter harmonize with the desolate spirit of the slave.

Oh, that the warm breathings of universal love might drive out from the bosoms of men, the cold unfeeling winter of indifference, with which they have so long regarded the sufferings of their oppressed brethren! that the beautiful blossoms of christian compassion and holy benevolence, springing up in their hearts might shed over them the fragrance of the memory of good deeds! Then should the benediction of those that were ready to perish, come upon them like the blessings of "the early and the latter rain," and the grateful tears of the forlorn ones rest on them as a fertilizing dew, clothing them with happiness like a thick mantle of summer verdure.

POWER OF INTELLECT.

"There is a certain charm about great superiority of intellect that winds into deep affections, which a much more constant and even amiability of manners in lesser men, often fails to reach. Genius makes many enemies but it makes sure friends—friends who forgive much, who endure long, who exact little; they partake of the character of disciples as well as friends. There lingers about the human heart a strong inclination to look upward—to reverse: in this inclination lies the source of religion, of loyalty, and also of the worship and immortality which are rendered so cheerfully to the great of old. And, in truth, it is a divine pleasure to admire! admiration seems in some measure to appropriate to ourselves the qualities it honors in others. We wed—we root ourselves to the natives we so love to contemplate, and their life grows a part of our own. Thus, when a great man, who has engrossed our thought, our conjectures, our homage, dies, a gap seems suddenly left in the world—a wheel in the mechanism of our own being appears abruptly stilled; a portion of ourselves, and not our worst portion—for how many pure, high, generous sentiments it contains!—dies with him."—Eugene Aram.]

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

It is hereby notified to the Proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned, in the Town of Peru, that the same are taxed in the Bills coming for the year of our Lord 1832 1833, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of Proprietors.	No. of Lots.	Value.	Extra Tax.	School Tax.	Deficiency of Highway Tax.
Thompson's Grant	6	5 100	75	59	
Unknown	4	11 100	25	20	
"	7	12 100	25	20	
"	1	13 100	25	20	
"	1	14 100	5	4	
"	4	14 100	5	4	
Peck's Grant north half of	13	50 10	8	6	
Unknown Thompson's Grant	6	5 100	75	59	
John Giben	12	5 100	30	30	
Unknown	6	5 100	25	20	
"	6	9 100	50	50	
"	13	9 100	100	20	
"	4	10 100	5	1	
"	5	10 100	37	37	
S. F. Brown	5	10 100	25	25	
"	10	10 100	37	37	
"	6	11 100	25	25	
"	7	11 100	25	25	
"	4	12 100	37	37	
Unknown	9	10 100	37	37	
John Conant	12	10 100	50	50	
Unknown	4	11 100	25	25	
"	7	12 100	25	25	
"	13	13 100	25	25	
"	2	13 100	20	30	
"	4	14 100	5	1	
Porter	5	14 100	5	1	
Unknown	7	7 50	30	30	
"	17	7 100	25	25	
"	16	8 141	151	3,47	
"	5	12			
"	8	12			
"	4	13			
"	4	13			

The said collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Inn of William Walker in said Peru, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday the day 22d of July next, so much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. Dated at Peru, the 8th day of April, 1833.

JEFFERSON HALL, Collector of Peru.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. It is hereby notified to the Proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned, in the Town of Jay, that the same are taxed in the Bills coming for the year of our Lord 1832 1833, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of Proprietors.	No. of Lots.	Value.	Extra Tax.	School Tax.	Deficiency of Highway Tax.
Benjamin David west	6	4 50	100	1,00	
Prey Ott part of	6	2 5	12	1,10	

Unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to the collector, on or before Saturday the 30th day of July next, so much of said land will then be sold at public auction at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the Store of Anna Holmes, Esq. in said town as will discharge the same.

JOEL FAJNE, Collector of Jay for 1833.

Jay, April 17, 1834.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

It is hereby notified to the Proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Carthage, that the same are taxed in the bills coming for collection to the undersigned collector of said Carthage for the year of our Lord 1833, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of persons known.	No. of Lots.	No. of Range.	Tax.	Deficiency of Highway Tax.
Benjamin Weld,	1	1	35	
do	1	2	34	
do	1	3	35	
do	1	5	56	
do	1	10	1,05	
do	1	20	07	
do	1	21	07	
do	2	1	28	
do	2	2	14	
do	2	5	12	
do	2	21	28	
do	3	1	07	
do	3	2	14	
do	3	7	1,12	
do	3	8	1,12	
do	3	19	1,40	
do	3	20	28	
do	4	17	78	
do	4	6	1,40	
do	4	7	1,05	
do	4	8	1,12	
do	4	18	1,46	
do	5	2	70	
do	5	3	42	
do	5	5	1,12	
do	5	8	1,40	
do	5	9	84	
do	5	10	77	
do	6	4	14	
do	6	5	84	
do	6	6	84	
do	6	7	1,12	
do	6	8	1,40	
do	6	9	1,40	
do	7	6	1,12	
do	7	8	84	
do	7	15	56	
do	7	13	84	
do	8	6	07	
do	8	7	1,12	
do	8	8	1,12	
do	8	13	56	
do	9	4	84	
do	9	7	14	
do	9	8	56	
do	9	11	1,12	
do	9	12	56	
do	10	8	57	
do	10	11	70	
do	6	15	70	
John S. Berry,	10	4	1,68	
Andres Holman,	2	9	70	
David Dunlap,	2	11	56	
Elijah Frye,	3	11	98	
Staples & Cary,	4	16	56	
East part	4	17	1,40	
do	5	16	56	
do & Gore,	5	17	2,80	
Wm. Bowley,	6	16	56	
do	2	8	84	
do	2	10	39	
Elisha Clark, or unknown	9	6	70	
Wm. T. Andrews,	10	3	1,40	
do	11	6	1,12	
do	9	2	1,40	
do	9	3	1,40	

Robert Welch, or unknown, 3 6 56 2,80
Morris Libby, 9 1 56 2,87
Nathan Morse, 12 8 67 3,36
Willard Kenny, 9 5 84 4,20

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Shop of the Subscriber in Carthage, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the twenty-sixth day of July next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

JOHN OLIVER, Collector of Carthage.

Carthage, April 2d, 1834.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ON the Petition of URIAS BONNEY Administrator of the estate of JOHN BONNEY, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and eighty seven dollars seventy-eight cts, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ON the Petition of MARTIN BRADFORD late of Turner in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ON the Petition of CHABOD BENSON Administrator of the estate of Ichabod Benson late of Chandler's Gore in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ON the Petition of CHANDLER CUSHMAN Administrator of the estate of Caleb Cushman late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and testament of

NATHANIEL SHAW,

late of Buckfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

NATH'L SHAW, Executor.

Buckfield, March 8, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLARD MASON,

late of Turner in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN HEARSEY.

Canton, April 8, 1834.

Ichabod Benson's Estate.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Ichabod Benson, late of Chandler's Gore in said County, deceased, and represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 4th of March, inst., are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their respective debts against said Estate; and that we shall be in Session at the late dwelling house of Wm. B. Bray in Livermore on the first Monday of June, July, and August next, from one till four o'clock in the afternoon of each of those days, for that purpose.

TURNER March 21, 1834.

AARON SOULE.

To Let

A large well finished two story dwelling HOUSE, together with the FARM, (if wanted.) Said Farm was formerly owned by Daniel Staples on the County road about one mile from the Meeting House. Enquire of

ASA ROBINSON.

Paris-Hill, April 22, 1834.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE

KNICKERBOCKER,

OR

New-York Monthly Magazine.

EDITED BY T. FLINT.

The same improvement which has guided the Publisher of the Knickerbocker in the past volumes, will still be adhered to in their future efforts to gratify the public. The Knickerbocker has already obtained a name and a success unequalled in the history of Periodical Literature, and though our numerous friends may have praised us perhaps too highly, we can only express our gratitude for their partiality, and our sincere determination not only to realize, but even to succeed, as far as possible the expectation of the public in the new volume.

Permanent arrangements have been made with Mr. FLINT, a gentleman whose literary reputation is well known in every part of the United States, particularly to the people of the West, as the Editor of the Western Monthly Review, as well as author of several standard works of American Literature, the publishers of the Knickerbocker present to their friends and patrons as the Editor of their Magazine, the columns of which will be filled with the results of his pen, as well as regular contributions from other distinguished American Writers.

Pseudings, Bryant, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James Hall, Dunlap, John Neal, T. S. Fay, Mrs. Simons, Miss Gould, The Author of 'A Year in Spain,' The Author of the 'King's Secret,' the author of 'Westward Ho!' the author of 'Sayings and Doings,' the author of 'Martin Giber,' the author of the 'Orean Tales,' the author of the 'Comic Annual,' the author of 'Rascals,' the author of 'Oran, the Outcast,' the author of 'Fashionable Satires,' the author of 'Legends of the West,' the author of the 'N. Y. Gazetteer,'

And many other authors and writers are known to have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pens of

Halleck, Percival, Channing, Cooper, Francis Herbert, Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, Pierpont, Sprague, Willis G. Clark.

And from others whose occasional writings, although popular, have not hitherto been so favorably known to the Public, yet whose talents deserve a place in such a work as the Knickerbocker. Add to this the mechanical department in its improved state, and the Knickerbocker will rival any Foreign Magazine.

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Each number will contain eighty full size octavo pages, in bourgeois and bevelly, which will admit of nearly double the amount of letter press heretofore given and printed with an entirely new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the Knickerbocker, upon a medium paper of high quality and fine quality; in short the greatest attention will be paid to its typographical and mechanical appearance, while several Engravings, in a new and novel style are in the hands of the Engraver, and will from time to time be given.

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Several certificates of the efficacy of the Elixir might be given, but it would swell this advertisement to an unusual length, suffice it to say, that in every case where it has been used it has fully answered the expectations of the purchaser. The subscribers are the only agents for selling it in this county.

SMITH & BENNETT.